22: Barrett-Hamilton and Jones N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 102

Karaga R.
Karaginsk
Kvernickoff Pt.
C. Golovachova
Pankara R.
Dranka
Dranka
Dranka

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--280-281 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 121

"Few parts of the North Pacific coast-line are less known to geographers or navigators than the north-eastern seaboard of Kamchatka, much of which is still indicated on our Admiralty charts merely by a dotted line. It is therefore hoped that the following notes and photographs, taken on a visit recently made to the island of Karaginski and the neighbouring mainland at Karaga, may be of interest, the latter especially, since they give some insight into the life and customs of the people of Upper Kamchataka. [281]

The visit, having been made in performance of the duties of one of the writers while employed in connection with the Bering Sea Mission, was necessarily a very short one, and even the present meagre notes could never have been collected had it not been for the willing help afforded by the captain and officers of H.M.S. Linnet.

The island of Karaginski is, from its position, less likely to be visited by scientific explorers than either the more southern or the more northern parts of Kamchataka, since expeditions returning from the north are usually in too great a hurry on their homeward journey to be able to stop at an intermediate locality, while it lies far to the north of the track of ordinary visitors to Kamchatka. Hence it is that, as far as we can ascertain, the island has never been touched at by any scientific expedition."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--282-284 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak-1-4
116, 133

"The island [Karaginski--Analyst] has a length of about 67 miles, exclusive of the reef which runs seawards for a distance of about 6 miles from the southern extremity, Cape Krasheninikoff. Its breadth varies from about 15 to 18 miles, except at the southermend, where it gradually narrows to a width of about 2 miles, finally terminating in the reef above alluded to. The trend of the island is south-south-west and north-north-east, and its northern extremity, Golenischeva points, lies in about lat. 59°15′ N. and long. 164°41′ E.; Cape Krasheninikoff, at the south-eastern extremity, lies in about lat. 58°22′ N., long. 163°30′ E.

From the low southern point the eastern coast of the island very soon rises into a range of mountains, which probably do not exceed 2000 feet in height. Towards Bering sea and the north of the island the range seems to terminate in series of fine precipices, at the feet of which, probably, is the home of many seals and perhaps of walrus.

Westwards the slope is gradual, and ends in an escarpment of a height of from 20 to 30 feet. This escarpment has been cut through in several places by some small streams, which issue from the undulating central portion of the island, and between it and the shingly beach there is, at the village which we visited, a narrow strip of thickly grassed ground just raised above the level of the shingle. This strip expands northwards into a large marsh, which forms the north-western portion of the island, and is drained by a river running into False bay, the spacious but deceptive harbour where we anchored.

The harbour is protected by one of the peculiar Kamchatkan sandspits, which runs out for some distance into Ukinsk bay. There are, we believe, one or two small lakes in the interior of the island.

In the evening of August 20, 1897, H.M.S. Linnet approached Cape Ozerni, on the mainland of Kamchatka—a point which forms the southern termination of the entrance to Ukinsk bay, here having a breadth from Ozerni to Krasheninikoff capes of about 40 miles. No dangers are marked on the chart in connection with the former headland, and we were considerably and disagreeably surprised to find running out from the cape, for a distance of about 1 1/2 miles in a north-easterly direction, a reef, on which a heavy swell was breaking so violently that huge sheets of water and spray were being hurled into the air sometimes [283] to a height of about 30 to feet. The whole coast of this part of Kamchatka is, however, so little known, that it would be hard indeed to find a part of the world the charts of which are less reliable.

It was our intention to run up Ukinsk bay and anchor in Karaga harbour on the mainland just opposite to Karaginski island, before visiting the island itself. Little as Karaga harbour itself is known, the coast both north and south of it is even less so, not having been charted at all north of Cape Kuzmischeff, as well as for a considerable distance between Cape Ozerni and Karaga harbour on the south, and it was therefore necessary to approach our destination with extreme caution.

From Cape Ozerni to Karaga harbour is a distance of about 80 miles, and during the

night we stood off the land, waiting for daylight to help us in our run up Ukinsk bay. On the morning of August 21 we ran up the channel, very soon getting into calm and shallow water, the soundings, which had showed bottom at 90 fathoms at the entrance, gradually decreasing to 10 fathoms as we neared the harbour.

The 21st was a brilliant, clear, and warm day, and as soon as the morning mist cleared off the land, we had an excellent view of our surroundings. Almost to the southward lay the entrance to the bay through which we had passed, the land here being high, and showing some very finely peaked mountains. Further north on the mainland, the chain of magnificent mountains which forms the backbone of Kamchatka retires to a distance of from about 30 to 40 miles from the [284] coast, leaving between it and the sea a stretch of undulating bush-covered tundra land, gradually ascending to their base. These mountains are, for Kamchatka, apparently of no great height, and the highest summits do not perhaps exceed 4000 feet. Yet they were boldly peaked and outlined in a manner exactly like the higher mountains in the southern part of the peninsula, to which they were only inferior in their lesser height. There was little snow remaining on them, and, if one may judge of this from the much greater quantity which we saw on the western slopes of the far smaller Karaginski mountains, the western side of the range must be that on which most snow lies.

From these mountains several rivers run down into Ukinsk bay, and at the mouth of one

of these—the Karaga river—are the village and harbour for which we were bound, and which, in the clear weather, we had no trouble in making."

22: Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--284 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 133, 136

"On our right lay Karaginski island, its far lesser hills showing many more snow-patches than those of the mainland, and in the distance bearing a striking resemblance to Bering island, from which, however, it differs in being a good deal less mountainous.

Birds were numerous in the channel, and we noted a few terns, as well as gulls of more than one species. Red-necked phalaropes were very plentiful, as they are elsewhere in Kamchatka, and a fine adult albatross (Diomedea albatrus) rose from the water at our approach. Duck of several species were also in abundance."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--284 [2] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 177, 361

"We anchored in Karaga harbour at noon, and could make out with our glasses some balagans, and traces of a village of some sort on shore. It was not long before a boat left the ship to reconnoitre, and on the beach was met by several of the natives. These turned out to be very friendly, and, what was equally important, could speak Russian, so that we were able to communicate with them. Later in the evening, several parties left the ship in search of sport, natural history specimens, and objects for the camera."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--284-285 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak-1-2
116, 133

'Karaga harbour is of fair size, but with little depth of water, and the bar at its mouth, on which the water shoals (1) to from 5 to 3 fathoms, must always effectually

1. We are indebted to Lieut. H. A. Gillett, of H.M.S. Linnet, for the information that the bar has a depth at low water of 3 fathoms at the south, and at the north of 4 fathoms. At its centre it is supposed to deepen to 5 fathoms.

prevent the approach of large vessels. H.M.S. Linnet was probably the first man-of-war of any nationality, and certainly the first English man-of-war, to enter it. Like several (2) of the other Kamchatkan harbours, it is sheltered by a long pointed sandspit,

2. As, for instance, at Petropavlowsk, and also at Berevinskaya bay, near Cape Shipunski; in the latter case, on the authority of F.H.H. Guillemard (see 'Cruise of the Marchesa,' p. 216, 1st edit.).

which runs out for some little distance into Unkinsk bay. Right inside of this, and close to the shore, a second sandspit runs out in a nearly opposite [285] direction, cutting off, except at one point, a considerable part of the inner extent of the harbour; on this

second spit a choppy sea sometimes breaks with some force.

The harbour is well protected, but from the south-east a sea dangerous to boats might set up with a south-easterly gale. There is good holding ground on mud or sand, with an average depth of 7 to 9 fathoms after passing the bar. The Linnet anchored in 4 fathoms close to the sandspit, 1 1/2 miles south-east of the village."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--285 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 161, 342, 361, 439

"The little village of Karaga consists of seventeen straggling balagans, (1) six yurts,

1. A balagan is a wooden hut raised on piles to a height of about 10 feet from the ground.

(2) or mud huts, and one small tent, plainly labelled with the name and address of a firm

2. A yurt is a wooden hut covered over with sods and grass.

of San Francisco merchants, the tent having been apparently constructed of flour-bags sewn together. The total number of inhabitants can hardly exceed thirty, even supposing that each yurt may be regarded as the residence of a separate family of five individuals such as is shown in our photograph, p. 287."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--285-286 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 171, 342, 361

"The yurts, [at Karaga--Analyst] therefore, have the proportion of one to about three balagans, and not, as described by James King in the case of the Kamchadales of Petropavlowsk, of one to about six. This authority, the author of 'Cook's Third Voyage' (1784), states that, at Petropavlowsk, when he visited that town in 1779, there were nineteen balagans, three yurts, and [286] seven log-houses, the latter being an introduction made by the Russians. According to King, each family possessed a balagan for use as a summer habitation, but the yurts were used in winter by as many as six families in common. Our experience was slightly different, since we found both yurts and balagans in use at the time of our visit. This is also contrary to the present custom at Petropavlowsk, where the balagans are now only used as storehouses, and while the richer people of that town live in log-houses, the poorer have to be content with yurts."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--286 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 342, 354

"The yurts and balagans at Karaga seemed to have been very carefully built. The door and doorway of the former were of wood, and the interior carefully constructed of roughly hewn logs, over which a thick wall of sods had been laid. There were generally two compartments, one a small sort of hall or ante-room, having a floor of hardened mud, and through which one passed in order to reach the inner part of the yurt, which formed the second and largest compartment. In the centre of the outer compartment a rough fireplace of stones was sometimes built."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--286 [2] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 342, 352, 515

"The roof of one yurt into which we entered was supported by four posts, forming a rectangular space between them in its centre. This was the main compartment, and was separated by a wall of wood, with a door in it from the hall. (1) Those parts of the main

1. As a rule, the only division between the two compartments was a wooden partition about 3 inches high, the whole flooring of the inner room being raised to that height.

compartment which lay outside the rectangular space between the four pillars were raised to a height of a few inches from the ground, and the whole floor was strewn with clean grass or rushes, which might serve as a carpet by day and as bedding by night, and gave us an idea of being far cleaner than the yurts of Bering or Copper islands, notwithstanding that the latter contain evidences of modern civilization in the shape of beds, crockery, and iron stoves. Nevertheless, the odour of the Karaga natives, and the readiness with which they spat on the floor, warned us that their supposed cleanliness was probably more apparent than real."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--286 [3] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak

116, 354, 511

"In the Karaga yurt the people sat or lay upon or near the edge of the raised portion of the inner compartment, exactly as portrayed in the plate in 'Cook's Third Voyage.' On our entering, however, a rough table was placed before us, with a bowl of the yellow 'morushka' berries and a spoon. In another corner of the yurt a fire was burning, and the smoke, which penetrated to every part of the edifice before escaping through a hole in the roof, soon drove us into the open air again."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--286 [4] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 342

"These yurts are so solidly built that it is perfectly safe to stand on the top of them; in fact, the roof is commonly used as a receptacle for things which the natives do not wish to leave on the ground. It is also a favourite resting-place for the dogs."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--287 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 251, 342, 417

"Quite a different sort of edifice is the balagan, a thatched pyramidal hut raised to a height of 10 or 12 feet from the ground on posts and entered by a rough ladder (1) formed

1. Such ladders were found on the Kamchatka river, on the mainland, by Guillemard (see figure on p. 80 of Edition II. of the 'Cruise of the Marchesa'), as well as in such a widely different locality as Andai, in the north of New Guinea (op. cit., figure on p. 391). In the latter case they cannot have been intended to prevent the access of animals, since the native dogs are stated to be able to ascend by them. I believe I also saw the same ladders leading to balagans on the island of Hoven Saki, in the Southern Japanese archipelago, but could not be quite sure through my glasses.

of a tree-trunk placed loosely leaning against one side of the floor, and having big notches roughly hewn in it to form steps. In the centre of one side of the room thus formed was a rough and doorless entrance, covered with a skin; and below the flooring hung the dried salmon which form the winter supplies of the natives—thus safely placed out of reach of the hungry sledge-dogs."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--287-288 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak -1-2
116, 171, 178, 342

"On the whole the balagans seemed to agree very closely with those described and figured by King and other earlier travellers. In the pictures given by Steller, however, the balagans have a rounded, not angular, exterior, and the ladders are not of the primitive type, but quite modern in appearance. The balagans also as seen by us differed from those described by King, in being provided with only one and not with two entrances. The shape of the balagans at Karaga is also worth noting, they being pyramidal, whereas those of Petropavlowsk as well [288] as the raised storehouses of the Ainus of Yezo, (1) are

1. See the Rev. John Batchelor's 'The Ainu of Japan,' chap. iv.

gabled like an ordinary hut raised on poles. But in the latter case the influx of Russian civilization would seem to have degraded the balagan from summer dwelling to winter storehouse.

The Karaga yurts differed from those described in the old voyages in being entered from the side only by means of an ordinary doorway, and not from the top by means of a ladder (2). In this respect they bear a very great resemblance to photographs which we

2. See description of yurt, as seen on Karaginski island (p. 296).

possess of the yurts at present in use among the inhabitants of Unalashka, the Commander, and the Kuril islands. The latter seem to have replaced, and to be a modern improvement of the yurt with the entrance in the roof, as in Cook's Voyage there is an excellent figure of one of the latter kind at Unalashka."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--288-289 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak-1-2
116, 177, 291, 302

"Our photographs will show the dress and appearance of the natives [of Karaga--Analyst] better than would a long description. They were for the most part clad, like other northern races, in robes of reindeer-skin, the furred part being worn inside, and with a square piece turned downwards in front of the neck, and sometimes ornamented with patterns made from different kinds of skins, the whole reaching not lower than the knees. Most of these robes were provided with hoods, but several of the natives wore old peaked Russian caps, which they had no doubt obtained from the crew of some seal or whale hunting schooner. Their hair was cut short, as in civilized races, and some of them wore only a moustache. Others, like the old man in the photograph on p. 291, allowed the beard to grow. He had also bound a white handkerchief round his head—no doubt to keep off mosquitoes, for which purpose also skin gloves, even if not worn, were carried.

In person and appearance these natives were generally well built and of average height; and the old man on the left of photograph (p. 291) must have been a very fine specimen when young. The man on the right of the same photograph was the chief of the village, and wore a European coat, as did also the man in the middle of the same group, on the occasion of an important visit to the ship. This garment had been a very smart tailed coat in its time, and retained even in its old age a trace of its original smartness; but it fitted its present owner so poorly, that it is to be hoped he will stick closer to the

much more graceful robe of reindeer-skin.

These natives wore skin nether garments of boots and breeches made in one piece, which enable them to traverse the marshes without the discomfort of getting wet, and must keep them very warm in the winter months. The breeches were tightened at the ankle by being tied with either a piece of string or hide. The women and children were variously [289] clad. Generally the former wore a short skin robe and a man's breeches, as well as a belt with a knife attached to it; their heads were, however, protected by a handkerchief, instead of a hood like the men. Their hair was allowed to grow long, and some of them wore loose linen or cotton garments, sometimes tied at the waist with a belt. Some of these garments were very gaudy, and must have been obtained by trade or exchange."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--289 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116. 157, 177, 576

"One of the main characteristics of these natives, [in Karaga--Analyst] as also of those of the island, was their unfailing politeness. They bowed and took off their caps with a grace and ease which seemed to come as naturally to them as to the most cultured members of civilized races, and the shake of the hands and the Russian salutation, 'Zdrastee,' seemed no more out of place among them than it would in the streets of St. Petersburg.

They were not, however, as simple either in their manners or in their dress as the inhabitants of Karaginski island, whom they also excelled in being able to speak Russian fairly well, whereas the latter were only acquainted with a few words of the language, and that only in the case of a very few individuals."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--289-290 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 164, 177, 273, 609

"In both cases a request to be allowed to take photographs was readily complied with and permission granted to enter the dwellings. One old lady at Karaga, although quite blind, (1) left her balagan at our request, [290] descended the rickety pole-ladder which

1. The only other ailments noticed were lameness in the case of one young man at Karaginski, and a bad cough in the case of the old man at Karaga.

led to it, and posed herself for a picture. In both cases European stores of various kinds were preferred to money, and in the case of the islanders money was refused. Lastly, the people of the two villages [Karaga and a village on Karaginski Island--Analyst] were similar in their desire for strong drink, the word 'rhum' being a part of their somewhat limited European vocabulary."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--290 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak

116, 372, 415

"We did not see many of the household implements or weapons of these people. [the natives of Karaga village--Analyst] Besides knives, however, they all carried small leather bags, containing a piece of flint and tinder, and a heart-shaped piece of wood hollowed out to receive one or the other when a fire was to be lit."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--290 [2] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 501

"As at Petropavlovsk, and elsewhere in lower Kamchatka, dug-out canoes were in use here [at Karaga--Analyst]; on Karaginski, however, skin boats only of various sizes were seen."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--290 [3] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak;
116, 231, 262

"Domestic animals are few in kind at Karaga, but the number of individuals of the sledge-dogs makes some amends for the paucity of kinds. These brutes were of the usual Kamchatkan type, with prick ears and curly tails. Their colour was very variable, but, as remarked by Guillemard in his 'Cruise of the Marchesa,' many have a tendency to be white. There was no attempt to keep these dogs tied up, and they ran wild in all directions around the village, or lay about between or on the huts. Most of them, however, had small holes in the ground near their owners' dwellings, and in these they could lie quite snugly in any weather.

The presence of the dogs, of course, effectually prevents their owners from keeping fowl of any kind. We saw one light-coloured pony tethered in the village, and we were told that the natives possessed some cattle, but if that was so, we saw no trace of them, nor did we ascertain if they were the possessors of a herd of reindeer. Their main food at this time of the year would appear to consist of berries of various sorts and of fish."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--290 [4] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116 101, 144, 171, 342

"Altogether, the people of this village [Karaga--Analyst] were rather puzzling, and seem to present some of the characteristics in a mixed degree of Chukchis, Koriaks, and Kamchadales, the three little-known Mongolian races which alone are said to inhabit these regions. Their dwellings, however, were sufficiently Kamchadale in character to stamp them as members of that race. Indeed, it seems to be mainly by their habitations and in their language that these tribes are distinguishable inter se, their features and clothing being, to judge of the various accounts which have been given of them, not very distinct. Steller tells us that the Kamchadales are, in general, an undersized people, but some of these natives were tall and of very fair proportions. This, and the fact that some of the men were bearded, may show a mixture of blood in their veins, possibly traceable to the presence of the Russians for over a century in Kamchatka."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--291 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak

116. 101, 171, 291

"In dress also the inhabitants of Karaga village seem to show a mixture of blood and habits, for, if we are to believe Langsdorf ('Voyages,' part ii. p. 319, 1814), the hooded robe without an opening at the bosom, and with the ornamented breast-piece hanging down from the neck, is a characteristic of the Koriak, and not of the Kamchadale tribe."

"Our shooting-parties at Karaga were not very successful, river-duck being as scarce as the sea-duck were abundant. Even, however, had the suitable kinds of duck been more numerous, they would probably not have afforded much sport, since most of this year's brood of such species as we saw were still either very young or in the flapper stage. The same applied also to the willow-grouse and ptarmigan, of which a few were brought in. No capercailzie or other game were seen, and the thick growth of scrub and grass must have made the bringing to bag of any big game almost an impossibility, even had such been obtainable near the village; though, as a matter of fact, big-horn and reindeer probably do not occur nearer than in the mountain chain, at a distance of perhaps two or three days' journey from the coast. Bear may, and probably do, occur on the lower ground, but at this time of the year in Kamchatka, food—in the shape of berries and fish—is so abundant, and vegetation so thick, that to bring one to bag must be a very difficult feat; add to which, that even in September the myriads of mosquitoes with which the country is infested make life almost unbearable. So it can be [292] readily imagined that the life of a hunter of big game in Kamchatka, in August, is not exactly one of wholly unalloyed pleasure.

A seining party of bluejackets was very fortunate, easily securing about 600 lbs. of salmon, of the species locally known in Kamchatka as the haiko (Onchorhynchus lagocephalus). This however, was not the only fish running at the time, for we obtained from the natives two or three fine examples of another species of the same genus, the

kisutch (O. sanguinolentus). These two fish are the latest of the numerous Kamchatkan salmon to go up the rivers, and were at the time of our visit quite clean, and afforded excellent eating. The flesh is pale, and probably the best flavoured of any of the larger species of the genus, with the exception only of the chervichi, or king salmon (O. orientalis). The haikos caught on this occasion varied in weight from 6 to over 14 lbs., and we estimated the total weight of seventy of them as at least 600 lbs. A few small flat fish were also caught.

If salmon were numerous, hair-seals were almost equally so—of the species (Phoca largha), which in the Pacific takes the place of the common Atlantic harbour seal (P. vitulina). Of other mammals we saw no trace, and some traps which we set for small species secured nothing. A walrus head, with tusks weighing over 15 lbs., was purchased from the natives by one of our party.

Birds of several species were fairly numerous, but our short stay prevented us from making a large collection. Besides those already mentioned, a crow (probably the Kamchatkan form of the carrion crow, Conus corone levaillanti) was fairly common, but was not obtained. Close to the village, flocks of large and very long-billed curlews (Numenius) found rich feeding on the berries, or at the edge of the small lagoon. Two or three species of gulls, the Red-legged (Larus ridibundus), the Common (L. canus), and another, were obtained, and the shooting-party reported finding the breeding-place of

one species up the river. A grey and a pied wagtail were also plentiful, and two or three other small species were seen. Wading birds of several kinds were also obtained, but perhaps the most conspicuous bird of all was a large diver (Urinator), whose long uncouth body, flying with slightly bent back, rapidly beating pinions, and hoarse croaking cries, was hardly ever out of our sight or hearing.

Insects were pretty numerous, and a small collection was made and brought home; and for a botanist a fairly rich field lay open, but we had very little time for noting the vegetation. The shrubs and trees consisted of alders, willows, dwarfed examples of a mountain ash, and of a small pine, as at Petropavlovsk. The other vegetation was very similar to that of Petropavlovsk, but far poorer in species, though the grass and scrub was every bit as luxuriant. Berries were plentiful, and included the 'morushka' and several other kinds. A large pink willow herb (Epilobium), a large yellow arnica, the white arctic ox-eye [293] daisy (Chrysanthemum arcticum), and a blue polemonium were among the most conspicuous flowering plants."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--293 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 133

"At 11 a.m. on August 22, we steamed across the 25-mile channel which separates Karaga harbour from False bay, in Karaginski island, and anchored in the latter at about 4.30 p.m. of the same day.

The only excitement of the passage was the sighting of a walrus and its young lying on the sandspit which forms the harbour. A boat was lowered to go after them, but the animals winded us and took to the sea.

False bay and harbour are formed by a spit of sand extending in a south-westerly direction from the western coast of the island, rather near its north-western extremity on the side of Ukinsk bay opposite to Karaga harbour. It is well protected from winds except from south to west. There is no bar, and there is a depth of 9 fathoms of water gradually lessening to 5 at a distance of about 2 miles from the head of the bay, where the water rapidly shoals to 1 1/2 fathom. The holding-ground is good."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--293-294 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 133, 177

"In the harbour [at False Bay on Karaginski Island--Analyst] we were easily able to make out a few scattered balagans—not gathered together to form a village as at Karaga—as well as, what was quite unexpected, a rectangular log-built building, looking just like the store of some company. The meaning of this was afterwards explained to us by the natives, who informed us that some twenty or thirty years ago an American schooner had landed a party of men here, and that they had built the store to hold the skins and ivory which [294] they took while on the island. According to the account of the natives, they quite 'cleared the place out' of walrus, which explains the fact that we saw only two. The natives, however, had a few tusks for sale."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--294 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak-1-2
116, 142, 161, 302, 361

"As we landed near one of the balagans, a party of eight or ten of the inhabitants of the island [Karaginski--Analyst] came down to the beach to meet us, and formed about as strange looking a company of human beings as it would be possible to imagine. Dark-haired and dark-eyed, of more than average height, with intelligent countenances, and blessed with an equal or even greater share of the gift of courtesy than the people of Karaga, it was not only in their manners, but in their dress and houses and implements, that these people showed their quaintness. The whole male population did not appear to exceed a dozen souls, (1) and we saw no women or children near the balagans; in fact, it

1. At Petropavlovsk we were informed that only one family is said to exist in this village, but the presence of two old men makes it seem likely that there are at least two families. One of these old men, whose knowledge of Russian was better than that of his countrymen, was always put forward as interpreter when any difficult topic of conversation came up.

was not until the following day that one of our party, while out shooting, accidentally met one of the former. They evidently had another village somewhere inland, and we were told that there were more people living at the other side of the island. These people had usually no hair on their faces, though one of them at least had a slight growth of whiskers.

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--294 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak-2
116, 142, 161, 302, 361

Their straight dark hair was in some cases cut short, and in others allowed to fall downwards on all sides of the head, like a mop, and with a length which was evidently not much short of that allowed to it by nature. One man had a circular portion of his head cropped fairly close, while the rest of his hair was allowed to grow long."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--294 [2] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116 136, 177, 291

"In dress they [the natives of Karaginski Island--Analyst] were far more primitive and simple than the Karaga people, and, with the exception of one or two very ancient peaked caps and handkerchiefs, did not possess any European clothing. With the foregoing exceptions, all wore roughly made skin caps of no particular shape, and constructed so as to cover the back of the neck. This, together with the fact that all carried gloves made of skin and slung on to their skin robe, or—with the knife and fire-bag—on to the belt, gave us an early intimation of the numbers of mosquitoes to be expected. Nor were we disappointed. Even the natives here, while speaking to us, were constantly brushing the mosquitoes off their hands and faces."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--294-295 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 291

"For clothes these people [the natives of Karaginski Island--Analyst] wore the hooded robe of skin (the hairy side turned inwards), the flap in front being either ornamented with a square chessboard-like device made of different-coloured skins, or fringed with fur, or in many cases quite plain. As in the case of the Karaga [295] people, their beautifully made skin breeches and boots were so constructed as to form one article of clothing."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--295 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116. 101, 166, 231

"These people [the natives of Karaginski Island--Analyst] are said to have followed their reindeer over from the mainland during a winter, in which the straits were frozen over, and to have been unable to return whence they came, there having been, since they crossed, no frost severe enough to enable them to travel on the ice. Whether this story is true or not, we are unable to say, but it was told to us in Petropavlowsk. The people themselves seemed to us to be very different from those whom we saw at Karaga. They told us that their reindeer were in the hills at a distance of one or two days' journey from the village; besides reindeer, they possessed the usual type of sledge-dogs, but we saw no trace of any other domestic animals."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--295-296 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 101, 142, 342, 562

"Their features [those of the natives of Karaginski Island--Analyst] seem to resemble very closely those of the Chukchis of Indian Point, of whom we possess a photograph, and their stature was certainly far superior to that ordinarily ascribed to the Kamchadales. On the other hand, their habitations were distinctly Kamchadale, and bore no resemblance either to those of the tent-dwelling Chukchi or to the [296] conical skin-covered huts of the Koriaks as described by Langsdorf, yet their dress was that which is said to be distinctive of the latter people. If the story of their having crossed over to the island from the mainland be true, they may be a party of Chukchis, or Koriaks, who, having wandered down from the bare northern tundra to a region where trees exist and wood is procurable, have adopted the Kamchadale form of dwelling. The absence of women from the main village would support this supposition, for if we remember rightly, the Koriaks are said to keep their women apart."

22: Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--296 N-2 (1897, 1898 Koryak
116, 177, 522

"Only a few of these natives [Karaginski Island--Analyst] speak Russian, (1) and

> 1. We noticed that, while conversing among themselves, a few simple Russian words seemed to be used by the natives, sandwiched between the words of their own language.

this they pronounce so badly that even our native hunter from Petropavlovsk could hardly understand them, so that our conversation was of a somewhat strange character. They, however, made up for their poverty of language by breaking into peals of the most hearty and unaffected laughter. The effect was catching, and soon we ourselves, as well as the Russian hunter, joined in, every simple sentence or question being terminated by a burst of laughter."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--296 [2] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 262, 342, 501

"The balagans were here [Karaginski Island--Analyst] very similar to those of the mainland, and the people also eat fish and berries. We also saw one man eating a cone of the small dwarf pine, which here grows in close-set thickets. The only yurt we could see near this straggling village had a curious entrance to it from the roof, with a door which could be raised or lowered by means of an attached pole. It was exactly like the winter habitations figured in Cook's Third Voyage, but differed from them in not possessing a door at the side for the use of the women. We looked into this yurt, but did not descend the notched pole, which, as in the case of the balagans, formed the only means of ingress. The interior was bare, and there was a puddle in the centre of the floor, which gave it the appearance of not having been recently inhabited—an assumption which gains support from the presence of a hole in the ground for use as a fireplace near one of the balagans, and also from the fact that we saw the natives eating a meal of dried salmon seated on skins on the beach, under the shelter of their upturned bidarra, or skin boat."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--296 [3] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 224

"In the balagans[on Karaginski Island--Analyst] were kept many treasures, and we entered one and proceeded to investigate its contents. Among these we found the skins of reindeer, bear, and red fox, and we were informed that white foxes are also caught. The foxes are secured in an original kind of trap of a make very similar to that figured by Guillemard in 'The Cruise of the Marchesa' (1st edit., vol. i. p. 162), which he noticed on the Kamchatka river at Uskovska. It is said that bears are also caught in traps of the same description, though of a larger size. We saw no skins of the fur seal."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--297 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116. 177, 281, 415

"They [the natives of Karaginski Island--Analyst] keep their more precious or breakable household goods in bags, beautifully constructed either of the skin of the common hair seal (Phoca largha) or of the rare ribbon seal (Phoca equestris). One of the bags made of the latter skin we secured, and we were told that the species occurs on the Pacific coast of the island. In one of these bags we found a rough wooden box containing some writings in Russian, which we were unable to read, but which may have been left by the crew of the schooner by whom the log hut was built. [see p. 293--Analyst]."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--297 [2] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116 281, 415, 501

"The skins of the walrus and of a larger species of seal which occurs here [on Karaginski Island--Analyst] —perhaps Phoca barbata—were kept stretched on frames for use in the manufacture of the skin boats, which will be described below.

Other implements which we noticed were snowshoes; a wooden tripod to stand over a fire, having wooden flesh-hooks suspended to it; a wooden ladle; and some bone knives which are used for killing seals or other game when wounded."

22: Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--297-298 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116. 224, 411

"Spears they [the natives on Karaginski Island--Analyst] also possessed, whose steel points were carefully protected, when not in use, with caps made of skin. Perhaps the quaintest of all their possessions were two strange-looking shooting instruments (we use the word advisedly), [298] consisting of an old iron barrel roughly fitted into a wooden stock, and fired by means of a flint. These had a prop attached to the forepart of the stock, on which to rest the instrument when being fired. In connection with these strange weapons were kept a varied assortment of bullets-bags and powder-horns--the latter made of the horns of the Kamchatkan big-horn (Ovis nivicola), as well as sight-protectors very carefully made of bone, and skin covers for the gun-locks. A hair seal was shot with one of these guns during our stay, and we obtained the carcase. When hunting, the natives seem to go armed with both spear and gun, as at least two of them, whom we saw returning to the village, carried both weapons."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--298 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 171, 481

"The snowshoes, both at Karaga and on the island, [Karaginski--Analyst] were of the latticed North American type, and quite different to those in use in the neighbourhood of Petropavlovsk, which consist of a long light framework, rectangular in shape, and covered with walrus or hair seal-skin, the skin being brought to a point at the ends, and the hair being laid backwards to facilitate hill-climbing."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--298[2] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 501

"The natives [of Karaginski Island--Analyst] came off to the ship in a skin boat, or bidarra, large enough to hold them all, and capable of sailing when the wind was suitable. This boat was broader, and did not stand so high out of the water, as those which we had seen in use as lighters on the Pribiloff islands. She carried a painter of hide, by means of which they made her fast to the ship. When not sailing, she was propelled by a set of narrow-bladed oars, and the steersman used a broad one instead of a rudder. We also saw smaller skin boats capable of carrying one man, and technically known in the Aleutian islands as 'one-hole bidarkis.' "

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--298[3] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 502

"Probably the quaintest sight we have ever seen, or ever will again see, was this skin boat with its uncouth crew of skin-clad natives paddling off to the ship, the paddles not moving together like those of an English boat, but by sides, port alternating with starboard, like the legs of an American pacer. Could the writer of 'Punch's Prehistoric Peeps' have been with us, he could hardly have failed to recognize in the originals what he had only drawn from imagination, a striking compliment to the faithfulness of his intervention. Almost quainter still was the grave and courteous bow with which their interview with the captain began and ended, and their consumption of an impromptu meal of tea, biscuit, and various scraps served out to them by the bluejackets, was the source of much amusement forward."

"On August 23 the weather was again brilliant and warm, and several parties left the ship, as at Karaga, in pursuit of sport or natural history. The former, although under the guidance of a native (1) of the island, were not successful. The reindeer were said to be

1. This gentleman's love of berries was the source of many halts and not inconsiderable delay while he filled himself with his favourite food.

in the hills [299] at the north of the island, the thick undergrowth effectually prevented the pursuit of bears, and, although a good many duck were seen, these were chiefly of non-edible kinds, such as the Scaup and the fine King Eider (Somateria spectabilis). Some geese were seen, but not secured, and the bag consisted mainly of a few couple of willow-grouse.

The naturalists' party was far more successful, and struck across the undulating country which rises gradually from the western coast escarpment to the mountains on the eastern side of the island. Here the ground was thickly covered with an undergrowth consisting of scrubby pines, as at Petropavlowsk, mountain ash, alder, and willow—the pine thickets being especially dense, and bearing out Guillemard's description of the similar thickets near Cape Shipunski (see 'Cruise of the Marchesa,' 1st edit., vol. i. p. 212). Between these thickets were small glades thickly covered with grass and several species of flowering plants, and forming the only means of passage over the country. Here any number of

bear and other game might easily have lain hid, secure from all disturbance, and the solitary willow-grouse which we surprised and shot must be regarded as a very lucky addition to the bag. In the thickets we were surprised to find several kinds of warblers and small birds, all, however, very difficult to secure in such a country."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--299 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 136

"We were disappointed not to meet with any eagles on Karaginski island, as we had hoped to find the rare Haliætus hypoleucus of Ridgeway there. If eagles occur on Karaginski island, it can only be on the more precipitous eastern side of it, which we were unable to visit. Richardson's skua was here seen and shot as at Karaga, and a Lapland Bunting was also obtained. In other respects the birds seen or shot were the same as those of Karaga."

"Besides the trees and shrubs already mentioned, we noted many plants with which we were already familiar on Bering and Copper islands, such as some umbellifers, a red musk thistle, a conspicuous geranium, a large pink willow herb (Epilobium), a blue iris (Iris? Sibirica), a polemonium, golden rod, rhododendron, nettle, tansy, equisetum, with many berry-bearing plants, including conus, empetrum, the 'morushka,' and the 'hurtz.'

Among the wealth of attractive flowers two species of humble bees were busily reaping an abundant harvest, and we saw also three species of butterflies—a tortoiseshell (Vanessa), a garden white (Pieris), and a yellow species—two bronze dragon-flies, and several species of flies, beetles, and spiders, a small collection of which was brought home.

Under the hot afternoon sun, the mosquitoes became so troublesome that we were glad to go on board the ship somewhat earlier than we had intended, and on August 24 at 6 a.m. we weighed anchor and sailed for Petropavlowsk, regretting that our acquaintance with such a quaint and simple-minded people and an almost wholly unknown country should have been such a short one."